

REMARKS

Claims 9-13 and 27-32 are cancelled. Claims 1, 14-17, and 25 are amended. New claims 33-36 are added. Accordingly, claims 1-8, 14-26 and 33-36 are pending, and favorable consideration thereof is respectfully requested.

Drawings and Specification

The Examiner has objected to the drawings as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(4) and 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(5). Applicant proposes to amend Drawing Figure 4 to add reference 49 and to amend Drawing Figure 5 to change reference numeral "34" to --54-- and to amend Drawing Figure 6 to include reference numerals 33 and 40. The specification has been amended on pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to correctly refer to appropriate reference numbers shown in the drawing Figures. Thus, duplicate reference numerals have been removed and all reference numerals referred to in the specification are shown in the drawings. The specification and drawings have been amended to correct the informalities noted by the Examiner and not for any reason related to patentability. Applicant submits that no new subject matter has been introduced. Applicant respectfully submits that the drawings now comply with 37 C.F.R. §1.84(p)(4) and (5) and therefore the objections to the drawings and specification are overcome.

35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-3, 6-19, and 22-32 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Pat. No. 6,281,262 (hereinafter "Gill et al."). The rejection as it relates to claims 9-13 and 27-32 is overcome by cancellation of these claims.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite:

1. A method of building a presentation, the method comprising:

- a) accessing multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia content application;
- b) receiving user input while said multimedia content application is running, to activate a concurrent presentation window and automatically cause said multimedia content accessed by said multimedia content application to appear in a preview window of said presentation window to identify multimedia content to be included in said presentation; and
- c) copying said multimedia content displayed in said preview window from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application.

In particular, amended claim 1 more particularly provides for a user to identify multimedia content to be included in a presentation, by permitting a user to simply activate a presentation window while a separate multimedia application displaying the multimedia content is running. The identified multimedia content is caused to automatically appear in a preview window of the presentation window to indicate that the multimedia content is to be included in a presentation and then the multimedia content is copied to memory. This has particular advantages, especially where the multimedia application is a browser, for example. The user can surf the internet using the browser to locate multimedia content of interest and then merely click on a tab on a tool bar while in the browser, to activate the concurrent presentation window and cause the content to be automatically displayed in a presentation window thereof and then copied to memory. Successive operations of the type described can be used to gather multimedia content into successive preview windows for use in a presentation. The user may surf the internet, for example as a primary function and invoke the functions of the claimed method whenever desired multimedia content is located to accumulate that content for storage and later use by a presentation.

The system described by Gill et al. involves invoking a page-based multimedia presentation generation system which facilitates the selection of objects including multimedia that will comprise a page produced by the system. At column 3, line 65 Gill et al. state "The selection of the various objects which comprise a page of the final multimedia presentation and the regulation of the object characteristics is accomplished in a menu-based authoring environment maintained by the multimedia authoring tool." Thus it would appear one decides to create a presentation and then invokes the page-based multimedia presentation generation system. The system then appears to provide a menu to the user to permit the user to select multimedia from various sources to be included on the page presentation. Beginning at column 5, line 10, Gill et al. describe "The multimedia presentation generation system comprises a menu-driven multi-media presentation generation system MPG, executing on a processor P, which accesses data from any of a multitude of media sources S1-S6, which data is in any of a multitude of formats and contents for integration into an adaptable product which represents the multimedia presentation." At Column 10, lines 11-13 Gill et al. state: "Similarly, the author defines a movie object MB into which is imported a movie, which is stored in memory, and obtained from one of the sources named above".

Clearly, the Gill et al. system provides a context in which a user defines object types on a page and then uses a menu to access a suitable source to populate the defined object. The primary context involves running the page layout application first, defining the type of media desired, and then finding the media to include in the page. Contrast this with the applicant's claimed invention which allows multimedia content from a multimedia source to be accessed through a multimedia content application. Such application may be a conventional browser, for example. The applicant's method involves receiving user input while the multimedia content application is running, to activate a concurrent presentation window and automatically cause the multimedia content accessed by the multimedia content application to appear in a preview window of the presentation window to identify multimedia content

to be included in the presentation. When desired multimedia content is identified in preview windows, it may be copied into memory. The user need not be confined to a page layout, need not define an object area to receive multimedia content, and need not invoke specific copying steps through a menu to copy individual multimedia content into memory, as required by Gill et al. The user can simply navigate multimedia sources using familiar applications and when desired multimedia content is located simply activate the presentation window, which automatically causes the content to appear in a preview window. In this way, multimedia content can be accumulated and then copied to memory. Applicant's system is less obtrusive to normal working habits and is less restrictive in layout.

Gill et al. fail to disclose or suggest a method of building a presentation, the method comprising accessing multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia content application, receiving user input while said multimedia content application is running, to activate a concurrent presentation window and automatically cause said multimedia content accessed by said multimedia content application to appear in a preview window of said presentation window to identify multimedia content to be included in said presentation, and copying said multimedia content displayed in said preview window from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application, as recited in amended claim 1.

The rejection as it relates to claim 1 is overcome by the amendments to claim 1. The rejection as it relates to claims 2-3 and 6-8 which ultimately depend from amended claim 1 is overcome by the amendments to claim 1 in combination with the specific subject matter recited in these claims. The rejection as it relates to claims 14-17 is overcome by the amendments to claims 14-17 which are similar to the amendments made to claim 1. The rejection as it relates to claims 18-19 and 22-26 which ultimately depend from amended claim 17 is overcome by the amendments to claim 17 in combination with the specific subject matter recited in these claims.

35 U.S.C. § 103**Dependent Claims 4-5 and 20-21**

The Examiner has rejected claims 4-5 and 20-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al. in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,128,655 (hereinafter "Fields et al.").

Claims 4-5 ultimately depend from amended claim 1 which has been shown to distinguish over Gill et al. The subject matter of amended claim 1 is also neither disclosed or suggested by Fields et al and is therefore not obvious and therefore the combination claimed in claims 4-5 is also not obvious.

Claims 20-21 ultimately depend from amended claim 17 which has been shown to distinguish over Gill et al. The subject matter of amended claim 17 is also neither disclosed or suggested by Fields et al and is therefore not obvious and therefore the combination claimed in claims 20-21 is also not obvious.

Eleven claims have been cancelled and only four new claims have been added. Therefore, no additional claim fees are due.

Applicant respectfully requests further favorable consideration of the application.

Respectfully submitted,



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